

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSLATION SHIFT
THEORY OF NOUN PHRASE TOWARD BOSS BABY
MOVIE SUBTITLE**

THESIS



**BY
YOGI BASKORO SIWI**

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA
2018 M / 1440 H**

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSLATION SHIFT
THEORY OF NOUN PHRASE TOWARD BOSS BABY
MOVIE SUBTITLE**

THESIS

In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree *Sarjana* in English Language Education



**BY
YOGI BASKORO SIWI
SRN. 1201120788**

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND
EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
2018 M / 1440 H**

ADVISOR APPROVAL

Thesis Title : **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSLATION
SHIFT THEORY OF NOUN PHRASE TOWARD
BOSS BABY MOVIE SUBTITLE**

Name : Yogi Baskoro Siwi

SRN : 1201120788

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Department : Language Education

Study Program : English Education

This is to certify that the thesis has been approved by the thesis advisors for Thesis Examination/*Munqasah* by the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya.

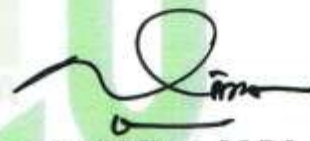
Palangka Raya, September 21st, 2018

Advisor I



Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum.
ORN. 197204042000031005

Advisor II



Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.
ORN. 198406222015031003

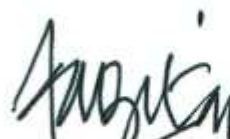
Acknowledged by:

Vice Dean in Academic Affairs



Dra. Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd.
ORN. 196710031993032001

Chair, Department of Language Education



Santi Erliana, M.Pd.
ORN. 198012052006042003

PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul Skripsi : **IMPLEMENTASI TEORI PERUBAHAN
TRANSLASI NOUN PHRASE PADA SUBTITLE
FILM BOSS BABY**

Nama : Yogi Baskoro Siwi

NIM : 1201120788

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

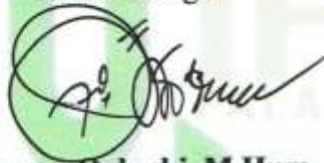
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa

Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini telah disetujui oleh pembimbing skripsi untuk disidangkan oleh tim penguji skripsi Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya.

Palangka Raya, September 21, 2018

Pembimbing I



Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum.
NIP. 197204042000031005

Pembimbing II



Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.
ORN. 198406222015031003

Mengetahui:

Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik



Dra. Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd.
NIP. 196710031993032001

Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan
Bahasa



Santi Erliana, M.Pd.
NIP. 198012052006042003

THESIS APPROVAL

Thesis Title : **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSLATION SHIFT
THEORY OF NOUN PHRASE TOWARD BOSS BABY
MOVIE SUBTITLE**

Name : Yogi Baskoro Siwi

NIM : 1201120788

Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

Department : Language Education

Study Program : English Education

Has been examined by the Board of Examiners of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya in the Thesis Examination/*Munaqasyah* on:

Day : Tuesday

Date : October 16th, 2018 M / 1440 H

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Santi Erliana, M.Pd.
(Chair / Examiner)

(.....)

Hj. Apni Ranti, M.Hum..
(Main Examiner)

(.....)

Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum..
(Examiner)

(.....)

Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.
(Secretary / Examiner)

(.....)

Approved by:

Dean, Faculty of Teacher Training
and Education



Drs. Fahmi, M.Pd.
NIP. 196105201999031003

OFFICIAL NOTE

Palangka Raya, September 21st, 2018

Case : Examination of
Yogi Baskoro Siwi's Thesis

To
The Dean of Faculty of Teacher
Training and Education of State
Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya

In-
Palangka Raya

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

By reading and analyzing of this thesis, we think the thesis in the name of:

Name : Yogi Baskoro Siwi
SRN : 1201120788
Thesis Title : **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSLATION
SHIFT THEORY OF NOUN PHRASE TOWARD
BOSS BABY MOVIE SUBTITLE**

Can be examined in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in the Study Program of English Education of the Language Education of the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya.

Thank you for the attention.

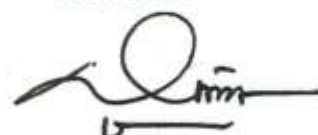
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Advisor I



Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum.
ORN. 197204042000031005

Advisor II



Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.
ORN. 198406222015031003

NOTA DINAS

Palangka Raya, September 21, 2018

Hal : **Permohonan Ujian Skripsi**
Yogi Baskoro Siwi

Kepada
Yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan
Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam
Negeri Palangka Raya

Di-
Palangka Raya

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Setelah membaca dan menganalisa skripsi ini, kami menyatakan bahwa:

Nama : Yogi Baskoro Siwi
NIM : 1201120788
Judul Skripsi : **IMPLEMENTASI TEORI PERUBAHAN
TRANSLASI NOUN PHRASE PADA SUBTITLE
FILM BOSS BABY**

Dapat diujikan sebagai syarat untuk memenuhi kewajiban dari mencapai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan pada Program Studi Tadris (Pendidikan) Bahasa Inggris Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan di Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya.

Terima kasih atas perhatiannya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

\Pembimbing I



Dr. Imam Qalvubi, M.Hum.
NIP. 197204042000031005

Pembimbing II



Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.
NIP. 198406222015031003

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

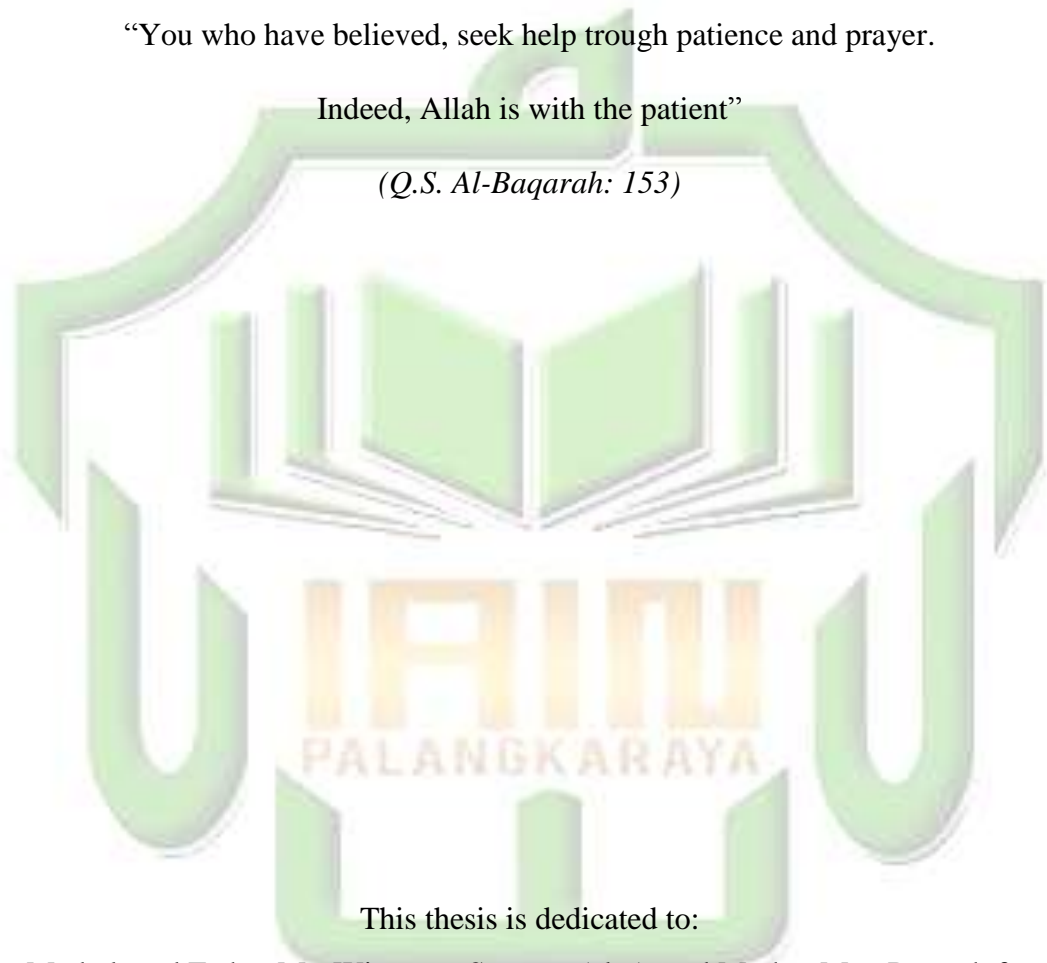
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

“You who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer.

Indeed, Allah is with the patient”

(Q.S. Al-Baqarah: 153)



This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father Mr. Wiennoto Soeroso (alm) and Mother Mrs. Patsyah for their valuable endless prayer, sacrifice and support. And my beloved brother Drs.

Iftianur and Sister R.R Wenny Soelistyo Wati.

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Herewith,

Name : Yogi Baskoro Siwi
SRN : 1201120788
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education
Department : Language Education
Study Program : English Education

Declare that:

1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.
2. This thesis is the sole work of author and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, with due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
3. If at later time it is found that this thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed to me.

Palangka Raya, September 21st, 2018

Yours Faith fully


SRN. 1201120788

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSLATION SHIFT THEORY OF NOUN PHRASE TOWARD BOSS BABY MOVIE SUBTITLE

Abstract

Siwi, Yogi Baskoro. 2018. The Implementation Of Translation Shift Theory Of Noun Phrase Toward Boss Baby Movie Subtitle. Thesis, Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum., (II) Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.

Keyword : Translation Shift, Noun Phrase, Subtitle

This study was aimed at (1) classifying the types of translation shifts on noun phrase used in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle, and (2) describing the translation equivalence of noun phrase based on translation shift theory by Catford in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.

The study was descriptive study with qualitative approach since the main goal of the study is to find out the fact or cellar description of translation shift. Content analysis is the research type because this study was centered on particular content or characteristic of movie. The main sources of data were entirely collected from the movie subtitle that contained noun phrase and translation shift.

The result showed that 95 noun phrases found in the movie, there were 46 structure shift, 24 unit shift, 16 class shift, and 9 intra system shift, 0 level shift . The data findings showed that from 95 noun phrases found in the movie, there are three unique translation equivalence samples as follows: my hand translate *kendaliku*, the math translate to *pikirkan*, and a bunch of yes men translate to *mengangguk*.

IMPLEMENTASI TEORI PERUBAHAN TRANSLASI NOUN PHRASE PADA SUBTITLE FILM BOSS BABY

Abstrak

Siwi, Yogi Baskoro. 2018. Implementasi Teori Perubahan Translasi Noun Phrase pada Subtitle Film Boss Baby. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, IAIN Palangka raya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum., (II) Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Pergeseran Translasi, Noun Phrase, Subtitle

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis pergeseran translasi noun phrase pada subtitle film *The Boss Baby*, dan (2) mendeskripsikan kesetaraan penerjemahan noun phrase berdasarkan teori pergeseran terjemah oleh Catford pada film *The Boss Baby*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan fakta atau deskripsi dari noun phrase. Analisis isi adalah jenis penelitian ini karena berpusat pada isi atau karakteristik tertentu dari film. Sumber utama data penelitian ini adalah seluruhnya dikumpulkan dari subtitle film tersebut yang mengandung noun phrase bahasa Inggris dan sumber pendukung data yakni padanan pergeseran terjemah.

Temuan data yang dihasilkan dari 95 noun phrases ditemukan pada film, adalah 46 pergeseran struktur, 24 pergeseran unit, 16 pergeseran kelas kata, and 9 pergeseran sistem kata, 0 pergeseran tingkatan kata. Data temuan menampilkan dari 95 noun phrases ditemukan pada film, ada 3 keunikan terjemahan seperti: *my hand* diterjemahkan kendaliku, *the math* diterjemahkan pikirkan, dan *a bunch of yes men* diterjemahkan mengganggu.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer would like to express his sincere gratitude to Allah SWT by His mercy and blessing that he is able to finish this study. Sholawat and salam always be bestowed to the last Prophet Muhammad SAW, having shown us the role of life to make our life true.

His appreciation is addressed to:

1. Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya, Drs. Fahmi, M.Pd.
2. Vice Dean in Academic Affairs, Dra. Hj. Rodhatul Jennah, M.Pd.
3. Chair of Department of Language Education, Santi Erliana, M.Pd.
4. Chair of Study Program of English Education, M. Zaini Miftah, M.Pd.
5. His thesis advisors, Dr. Imam Qalyubi, M.Hum., and Akhmad Ali Mirza M.Pd., for their generous advice, valuable guidance, and elaborated correction during their busy time to the completion of his thesis.
6. All lecturers of English Education Study Program from whom he got in-depth knowledge of English and English teaching.
7. His classmates of English Education Study Program, the Class of 2012, for the support in sadness and happiness during the study in undergraduate program and for their spirits to accomplish his study.

8. His beloved parents, Mr. Wiennoto Soeroso and Mrs. Patsyah, for their moral support and endless prayer so that he is able to finish his study. May Allah SWT bless them all. *Amin*.

Palangka Raya, September 21st, 2018

The writer,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Yogi Baskoro Siwi', written over a horizontal line.

Yogi Baskoro Siwi
NIM. 1201120788

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
COVER (Second Page)	ii
ADVISOR APPROVAL	iii
THESIS APPROVAL	iv
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	v
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRACT (Indonesian)	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the study	1
B. Research Problem	4
C. Objectives of the Study	5
D. Scope and Limitation	5
E. Significance of the Study	5
F. Definition of Key Term	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
A. Related Studies	9
B. Noun	14
C. Phrase	18
D. Noun Phrase	19
E. Translation Shift	25
F. Types Of Translation Shift	28
G. Subtitle	30

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	32
A. Research Design.....	32
B. Subject of The Study	33
C. Source of Data.....	33
D. Research Instrument.....	34
E. Data Collection Procedure	35
F. Data Analysis Procedure	35
G. Data Endorsment.....	37
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS.....	39
A. Data Presentation	39
B. Research Findings	45
C. The Equivalence Of Translation Shift.....	52
D. Discussion	89
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	91
A. Conclusion	91
B. Suggestion.....	92
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 4.1	40
TABLE 4.2	46
TABLE 4.3	49
TABLE 4.4	50
TABLE 4.5	52



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter was explained the background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the study

Translation is very important for people who do not understand foreign language well. Translation makes people easy to understand the foreign language. According to Catford (1965: 20), stated translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Translation is a written communication in a target language that is having the same meaning with source language. Translation does not change the meaning of source language, but only change the language.

Translation is very useful for peoples around the world who cannot speak English well. Translation usually used in movie, novel, article, book, and many more. In movie, there written translation on the bottom of the movie. The written translation in the movie screen called subtitle. The function of the subtitle is to help peoples who do not understand English or other language very well. Through subtitle, thie message of the movie can be easily delivered to the peoples.

Translators use the translation strategies when they are translated from one language into another language. Translation strategies make the translation equivalent. One of translation strategies is translation shift. Catford (1965: 73) divides shifts into two major types, there are *level shifts* are shift for grammar to lexis and vice-versa , and *category shifts* are departures from formal correspondence in translation. While the category shifts divided into *structure shift*, *class shift*, *units shift* and *intra-system shift*.

The translation shifts will give the variation in translation. The result of translation will be better and interesting. The target language will be appropriate with the source language and more interesting to the reader if translators used the translation strategies. Besides translation shift, equivalent of translation is also important in translation. According to Catford (1965: 27) there are two equivalences in translation. The first is textual equivalence and the second formal correspondence. Translation equivalent means that the target language only change the language from source language into target language but does not change the message of source language.

Some people learn foreign language through entertainment, especially English. People learn English through entertainment such as songs, movie, drama, and the other. People are easy in mastering the foreign language through translation. One of the entertainments which use

translation is movie. We also know that western movies are presented around the world. Yet, many people around the world do not understand English well. Therefore, there are subtitles in movies.

The function of the subtitle is to help people who difficult in understanding the foreign language in movie. It is very important for people who do not understand the foreign language. Besides, people will get the message of the movie clearly. Subtitle is movie script that is translated into target language. Movie script contains sentences, phrases, clauses, and words. The aspect that is analyzed in this proposal is TRANSLATION SHIFT ON NOUN PHRASES IN THE BOSS BABY MOVIE SUBTITLE.

The Boss Baby is a 2017 American computer-animated comedy film, loosely based on the 2010 picture book of the same name written and illustrated by Marla Frazee (Wikipedia.com). Produced by DreamWorks Animation, the film is directed by Tom McGrath and written by Michael McCullers. It stars the voices of Alec Baldwin as the title character, Miles Bakshi, Steve Buscemi, Jimmy Kimmel, Lisa Kudrow and Tobey Maguire. The plot follows a baby who is a secret agent in the secret war between babies and puppies.. This movie tell story about A man named Timothy "Tim" Templeton (Tobey Maguire) tells a story through his imaginative point of view as his 7-year-old self (Miles Bakshi) who lives his days having fun with his parents, Ted (Jimmy Kimmel) and Janice (Lisa

Kudrow), and wishes it to be just the three of them forever. While tucking Tim in bed one night his parents ask if he wants a baby brother; Tim declines the offer, saying that he is enough. After he goes to sleep, Janice is revealed to be pregnant. While sleeping Tim begins to wonder where babies come from. One day, Tim is surprised when an infant wearing a business suit shows up in a taxi at his house, and Ted and Janice proudly call him Tim's little brother. Tim is envious of the attention the baby is receiving, not to mention suspicious when the infant acts odd around him, but his parents, being blind to the baby's eccentric behavior, try to convince him that they will grow to love each other.

The reason why the writer chose the film *Boss Baby* as material in the study was according to the Journal *Pemikiran Alternatif Pendidikan, Study peran Film dalam Pendidikan* written by Muslih Aris Handayani, for the purpose of learning film must be in accordance with the conditions of students, *Boss Baby* is a comedy genre movie and can be watched by all ages, this movie does not contain violence and elements of sara. so except to entertain, the writer stated *Boss Baby* is one of a variety of films that can be used as learning material.

Baker C.L (1995: 147) stated the importance of learning noun phrase is to make us can understand the deep structures of sentences. Noun phrases is a group of word that to point/signed at the thing. Noun phrase consist of a

pronoun or noun with only associated noun phrases can act as a subject, object, complement object of preposition, and object of verb.

B. Research Problem

Based on the background of there are some problems in this study, they are as follows:

1. What are types used in the translation shift of noun phrases found in the Boss Baby Movie?
2. How is the translation shift theory by Catford applied in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objective of the study in this research are:

1. To classify the types of translation shifts on noun phrase used in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.
2. To describe the translation equivalence of noun phrase based on translation shift theory by Catford in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study only focuses on the translation shift of noun phrase of target language in *The Boss Baby Movie*. The study only investigates the equivalence translation of noun phrase. The data are taken only from the main actor. Subtitle are taken from <http://www.sebuah-dongeng.com/2018/02/ferdinand-2017.html>. the writer choose this subtitle because pein akatsuki has a Subcrew certificate.

Subscrew is what is given to members of IDFL (Indonesian Data and File Library) who have the best quality and reliable accuracy in translating text. Further, the second problem of the study is analyzed only by using translation shift theory by Catford.

E. Significance of the Study

The writer really hopes that the study on the noun phrase has some benefits to the readers in general. It is expected to have theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretically

This study will be contributed to English educators in their English teaching process and it will be used as alternative or additional authentic material to teach concerning linguistic study in their class. And, it will be very useful for students who is interested in translation in enriching their knowledge about translation shift.

2. Practically

The study is expected to inform the students, especially English students, that learning English can be done by watch movie and other fun activities. Learn about the noun phrase will help when making a sentence, because the phrase is part of the sentence which was built with some phrase.

F. Definition of Key Term

There are some definitions of key terms in this research that namely:

1. Analysis

Separates material or concepts into component parts so that its organizational structure may be understood. Distinguishes between facts and inferences.

2. Translation Shift

Translation shift as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language to the Target Language.

3. Translation

Nababan (2004: 35) states that “translation is producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a translation.” According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). So the translation is important to the exchange of information and result.

4. Noun

Richard and Schmidt (2010: 402) stated a word which can occur as the subject or object of a verb or the object complement of a preposition, can be modified by an adjective, can be used with determiners. Nouns typically refer to people, animals, places, things, or abstractions. See also

adjectival noun, animate noun, collective noun, concrete noun, countable noun, proper noun, parts of speech.

5. Phrase

Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 46) stated in grammar, the technical term *phrase* is used even if there is only one word – the main word alone; for example, both *very pleasant* and *pleasant* are adjective phrases. This may seem strange at first, since in everyday use the word *phrase* applies to a sequence of at least two words. There is a good reason for the wider use of the term in grammar. Many rules that apply to an adjective phrase apply also to an adjective. First, a phrase may contain another phrase within it. Or, to put it another way, one phrase may be embedded within another phrase. A second point is that phrases are defined by their structure, but they are also characterized by their potential functions. For example, a noun phrase may function (among other possibilities) as a subject, direct object, or indirect object. Third, there is an inevitable circularity in talking about phrases and words: a noun is a word that can be the main word in a noun phrase, and a noun phrase is a phrase whose main word is a noun.

6. Noun Phrase

Miller (2002:19) stated a phrase with a noun as its head is a noun phrase, for example, *her colleague who was collecting the exam scripts*. Noun

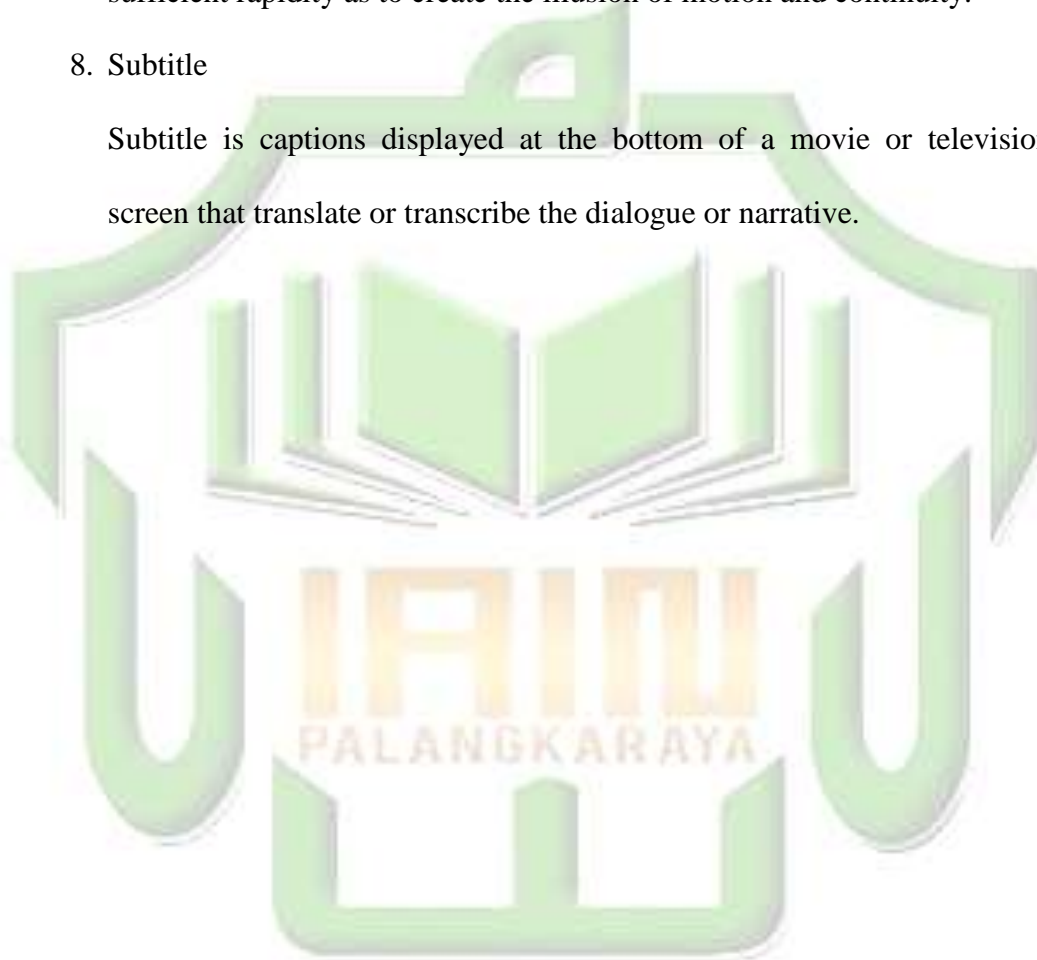
phrase is a particular or infinite phrase which could be replaced by noun and pronoun. The main word in a noun phrase is a noun or a pronoun.

7. Movie

Movie is a sequence of photographs projected onto a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity.

8. Subtitle

Subtitle is captions displayed at the bottom of a movie or television screen that translate or transcribe the dialogue or narrative.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explained related study, noun, phrase, and definition of noun phrase, type of noun phrase, function of noun phrase, and translation shift.

A. Related Studies

Actually the writer is not the first who analyzes Noun Phrase, to prove the originality of this study, it present the previous research that deal especially with English teaching.

Writer and Title	Similarity	Difference
1. Winda Stianingrum (2015) entitled “A Subtiting Analysis of Noun Phrases in the Magic of Belle Isle Movie”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subject the study is a movie	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Identify subtiting variations of noun phrase found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie.•Describe the readability subtiting of noun phrase found in <i>The Magic of Belle Isle</i>

		<p>movie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Magic of Belle Isle</i> movie.
<p>2. Khairunisa</p> <p>(2009) entitled</p> <p>“An Analysis of Noun and Verb Phrase in D.H Lawrence’s Novel “Sons And Lovers”.</p>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Noun and verb phrase through of theory of Transformational Generative Grammar used in D.H Lawrence’s Novel Sons And Lovers. • Calculate how many noun and verb phrase found in Sons and Lovers novel.
<p>3. Saputri. The</p> <p>Heroes of</p> <p>Olympics,</p> <p>Book Three:</p>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the types of the figurative language found in the novel and to

<p>The Mark of Athena and How does the contextual meaning explain each figurative language.</p>		<p>identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language.</p>
<p>4. Firda (2015) entitled <i>An Analysis of Noun Phrase Used In Percy Jackson and The Sea of Monster Novel by Rick Riordan.</i></p>		<p>• Finding out and analyzing the type of noun phrase, function of noun phrase, usage of noun phrase based on Transformation Generative Grammar theory introduced by Noam Chomsky, and meaning of noun phrase.</p>

5. Journal written by Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Yavuz Cyprus International University, Faculty of Education, and North Cyprus.	-	•To study the examples related to the functional category in question and revealing the location of noun phrase in sentences.
---	---	---

From each related studies above, here are the result of the study:

1. There are 6 types of English noun phrase. 514 data or 75.8% of the data are covered by noun phrase type 1 translated into 15 variations in Indonesian noun phrase. NP1 subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%, NP2 subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%, NP3 subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%, NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%, NP7 subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%, then NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. So, it finds 674 data or 100% in subtitling variation.
2. The result is clear that the nucleus of the sentence is formed by a noun and verb phrase. The two syntatic structures firmly always are in each simple or complex sentence.

3. The result is that figurative language has important roles in the novel.

That is why the author used sentences that have figurative language in the novel. It makes the novel more interesting to read, and also helps the readers to imagine the story, to imagine the character based on the illustration that the author has already given in the story. So that the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the story.

4. The result shows noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronouns that function as a subject is a noun phrase. Noun phrase or NP is a noun and pronoun, optionally accompanied set of modifier. Noun phrase can use an opposition structure; it is mean that the elements in the noun phrase are not in a head modifier relationship, but in relation equality.

5. The result shows the examples that author has discussed so far can lead the author to think that nominal phrases are headed by cases. It can also be stated that the relation between a noun and a case is similar to that between a verb and a tense. The adoption of case phrases will result in uniformity in the study of sentence structure.

B. Noun

This study discussed about noun phrase, before talk about noun phrase, the first one discussed is noun, they are some of definition about phrase, and they are:

In linguistic, a noun is a member of a large lexical category whose members can occur as the main word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. Noun also can occur with article and attributive adjective and can function as the head of a noun phrase.

In grammar, a noun is a word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, place, or things (common noun) or to name a particular one of these (proper noun).

Richard (2010:402) stated noun is a word which can occur as the subject or object of a verb or the object complement of a preposition, can be modified by an adjective , can be used with determiners. Noun typically refer to people, animal, places, things, or abstractions.

A noun is the generic name we give to a word which names a person, place, object, thing, concept or event. Whilst there are some exceptions to the rule, this basic description works in most cases. However, in academic writing, using one word or one noun is not always enough. Quite often we need to describe a place, object, person, concept or event with more than one word, in order to convey a complete message. For example, "The Francis Bancroft Building.

A noun is a word that can be the only or main word in a noun phrase. We cannot identify all nouns merely by their form, but certain suffixes can be added to verbs or adjectives to make nouns. Here are a few typical noun suffixes with words that exemplify them:

1. Tion (and variants) education, relation, invasion, revision -er, -or camper, speaker, actor, supervisor
2. Ism optimism, socialism, terrorism -ity mentality, normality, reality, sanity
3. Ment environment, equipment, government -ness happiness, compactness, darkness.

Greenbaum & Nelson (2002:88) stated some suffixes were part of the words when they were borrowed from other languages: doctor, eternity, courage.

Based on the definition above can conclude that noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. Noun can occur as the subject or object of verb or the object complement of a preposition, and be modified by an adjective and used with determiners. Here the classification of noun, they are:

1. Proper Noun

Proper noun (Proper name) is a noun representing the specific noun, person, place, or thing, which is capitalized. The specific names are days

of the week, month, historical document, institution, organization, and religion. For example: Virginia, New York, Percy, Annabeth, April, United States, etc.

2. Common Noun

A common noun is a noun referring to a person, places, or thing in general sense, it is not capitalized. Common noun is preceded by article or determiner. Form of common noun can be elaborated in singular and plural form. For example: book/books, computer/ computers, pen/pens, etc.

3. Concrete Noun

A concrete noun is a noun which names anything (or anyone) that perceives physical sense of human. For example: touch, sight, taste, hearing, or smell.

4. Abstract Noun

Abstract noun is a noun which names anything that cannot be perceived through the five physical senses of human. An abstract noun does not have physical form and a person cannot touch them. The form is singular. There are some abstract nouns: anger, beauty, courage, education, and love.

5. Countable Noun

A countable noun is a noun with both singular and plural form can combine with numerals or quantifier (one, several, every, and most) and article. Noun have a plural form: -S or -ES.

6. Uncountable Noun

An uncountable noun is a noun which does not have a plural form, which refers to something that cannot be counted. An uncountable noun is not precede by article. Example: a lot of history, some history.

7. Collective Noun

A Collective noun is a noun that refers to group consisting of more than one individual or entity. The names are inflected for singular, but collective noun can be plural form, depending on the form of the group in a sentence. For example: of the group, it is means that collective noun has groups in specific units, such as: school of rock, stand committee, and council of art.

8. Material Noun

A material noun is a noun that consist of raw material, it refers to singular noun. For example: gold, silver, oil, and powder.

C. Phrase

In grammar, a phrase is a group of words that functions as a single unit in the syntax of sentence. In Longman dictionary, phrase is a group of words which form a grammatical unit. A phrase does not contain a finite verb and does not have a subject predicate structure.

A phrase may consist of a single word or a group of words. A phrase can be identified by substitution by replacing one unit or expression with another, to see how the word fits into the structure. Then, a phrase also can be identified by movement test. Most phrases have a central word which defines the type of phrase; the central word is called the head. A phrase always has a head. In each word, it can be analyzed, if one knows about types of phrase and knows how to form it.

Greenbaum & Nelson (2002:46) stated in grammar, the technical term phrase is used even if there is only one word – the main word alone; for example, both *very pleasant* and *pleasant* are adjective phrases. This may seem strange at first, since in everyday use the word phrase applies to a sequence of at least two words. There is a good reason for the wider use of the term in grammar. Many rules that apply to an adjective phrase also apply to an adjective. For example, the same rules apply to the positions of *very Pleasant* and *pleasant* in these sentences.

Mayer (2009:117) stated a phrase is named after the word class that acts as head of the phrase. A head is a word upon which everything in a

phrase is centered. Phrase is a group of words related to each other but do not contain elements of subject and verb. There are a variety of different kinds of phrase. By understanding how to form and function, will make it easier to make a sentence.

D. Noun Phrase

1. Definition of Noun Phrase

Miller (2002:19) stated a phrase with a noun as its head is a noun phrase, for example, *her colleague who was collecting the exam scripts*.

Noun phrase is a particular or infinite phrase which could be replaced by noun and pronoun. The main word in a noun phrase is a noun or a pronoun.

Greenbaum and Nelson (2002:46) stated noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronoun that function as a subject is a noun phrase. Noun phrase is a noun and pronoun, optionally accompanied set of modifier. Noun phrase can use an opposition structure, it is mean that the element in the noun phrase are not in a head modifier relationship, but in relation equality.

Noun phrase is a phrase that noun as a head. Noun phrase can stand alone as a sentence, because it is a part that can build a sentence. Noun phrase can stand alone as a head of this phrase and added complement such determiner, modifier, adjective and possessive. Noun phrase also act as subject and object of the sentence.

2. Type of Noun Phrase

Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 46) stated baker uses the term noun phrases to refer to a large class of sequences that could serve as subject and object. Since that point, the particular noun phrases that we have used have been of a few very simple kinds. Type of noun phrase is to give a more detailed picture of how noun phrases are constructed. He further divided noun phrases into the following:

a. Common Noun Phrase

A common noun phrases is a phrase headed by a common noun. A noun phrase it just the conventional name for a phrase that can serve as subject, direct object and so forth. English common noun phrases are divided into two:

- 1) Count nouns, which are divided into singular nouns and plural nouns.
- 2) Mass nouns, which are considered singular nouns.

The common noun phrases consist of common noun heads alone

- 1) books, dogs, beer.
- 2) He looked kind of familiar.

b. Noun Phrases Introduced by Determiners and Genitives

We have already seen many noun phrases in which common noun phrases were preceded by the word “the”, a word traditionally referred to as the definite article.

1) Noun phrases can consist of a determiner plus a common noun phrase.

2) Noun Phrases introduced by the determiners form part of a special semantic class, it refers as definite phrases: the book.

The structure of the typical noun phrase may be represented schematically in the following way, where the parentheses indicate elements of structure that may be absent: (Determiners) (Pre modifiers) noun (post modifiers).

Noun	Books
Determiner + noun	Those books
Pre modifiers + noun	New books
Determiner + pre modifiers + noun	Some long books
Noun+ post modifier	Books on astronomy
Determiner + noun + post modifier	Some books on astronomy
Pre modifier + noun + Post Modifier	Popular Books on Astronomy
Determiner + pre modifier + noun + post modifier	Some popular books on Astronomy

1) Determiners

There are three classes of determiners

Pre determiners (all, both, half)

a) Central determiners (a, an, the, those)

b) Post determiners (other, two, first)

2) The noun phrase may have more than one pre modifiers or post modifiers

a) A long hot summer

3). A noun phrases can consist of a noun phrases in the genitive case followed by a common noun phrase. Genitive is the traditional name for the case in English that indicates possession, among other things. The genitive case is formed by adding, s to a singular or an irregular plural noun and to a regular plural noun. **Annabeth's** cheek turned pink.

3. Noun Phrases Introduced by Quantity Words

Another important type of elementary noun phrases consist of quantity words plus a common noun phrases. The class of quantity words includes *some, many, much, any, no, little, few*, and so on. The class of quantity words includes the numerals, but also includes words such as *some, much, any, no, little*, and *few*. A noun phrases can consist of a quantity word followed by common noun phrases.

4. Bare Noun Phrases

The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrases to make up a noun phrases. English also allows noun phrases in which the common noun phrases occurs without any accompanying element. Bare noun phrase can consist of a mass or plural common noun phrases alone.

Millions of birds were roosting in the trees at gray and white pigeons.

5. The Function of Noun Phrase

There are eight Function of noun phrase:

a. As subject

The first function of noun phrases is the subject of a clause. A subject is a word or phrase performs the action of or acts upon the verb.

Example:

The people in the bus escaped through the emergency exit.

b. As direct object

Noun phrases can also function as direct objects. They follow a transitive verb and answer the question “who?” or “what?” receives the action of the verb. Example:

They are testing some new equipment.

c. As an indirect object

Noun phrases can also function as indirect objects following an intransitive verb and answers the question “to or for whom?” or “to or for what?” is the action of the verb performed.

Example:

The bank gave David a loan.

d. As a subject complement

Subject complements which follow a copular verb and describes the subject.

The performance was a test of their physical endurance.

e. As an object complement

Similarly to subject complements, nouns and noun phrases can function as object complements which follow and describe the direct object. Example:

Many of us consider her the best candidate.

f. As complement of a preposition

Noun phrases following the preposition in a preposition phrase function as prepositional complements. They are also called complements of preposition and objects of prepositions.

Example:

The box of chocolates is instead for your children.

g. Pre modifier of a noun or noun phrase

Although adjectives are traditionally defined as words that describe nouns, noun phrases can function as noun phrase modifiers.

Example:

Milk production is down this year.

h. Adverbial

Mong Thu (2010: 13) stated adverbial: The final function of noun phrases is adverbial that describes an entire clause by providing information such as time, place, manner, condition, reason or purpose.

Adverbial answers such questions as “when?” “Where?” why?” and “how?” Example: You will not succeed that way.

From the explanation above noun phrases have some types, meanings, and functions.

E. Translation Shift

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1978: 73) states that by shift we mean the departure *from formal correspondence* in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Further, he states that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urges the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1978: 76). Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal

correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Machali, 1998: 3). According to Bell (1991: 33), *to shift* from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms.

Translation is basically changing a text from SL into TL” Larson (1984:1). Catford (1965:20) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in the other language (TL). Based on Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary (1985), “Shift is change position or place, substitution of one thing to another”. Catford (1965:141) gives the idea on shift, namely the change of formal structure of the Source language into the Target language. Moreover, Bell (1991:20) defines the phenomenon as “the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.” Baker (1998:77) defines equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place

Nida and Taber (1982:12) stated that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Based to the definition, translating means transfer the message from SL into TL. The message in TL should have the equivalence and closely meaning with the SL. In conclusion, meaning is more important than style in translation.

Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major types, *level/rank shift* and *category shift*. Level/rank shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis.

Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system (Machali, 1998: 13). The category shift is divided again into *structure shifts*, *class shifts*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shifts*. *Structure shift* is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Machali (1998: 152) also proposes the kinds of translation shift. She divides the shift in translation into two kinds: obligatory shift and optional shift. An obligatory shift refers to the kinds of shift that occurs when no formal correspondence occurs in the translation. It is the shift that its occurrence is dictated by the grammar. The other kind of shift is the optional shift. It refers to a case of shift that is caused by the translator's discretion. It is called optional shift since the translator could have chosen the more equivalent clauses with the readers' orientation in the target language text.

In addition, Machali (1998: 160) states that there are two basic sources of translation shifts: source language text-centered shift and target language text-centered shift. The source language text-centered shifts are of three kinds, namely, grammatical shift, which mainly concerns particle markedness, foregrounding, and tenses; shifts related to cohesion, which mainly concern ellipsis; and textual shifts, which mainly concern genetic ambivalence, and embodiment of interpersonal meaning. The target language text-centered shift causes the main problem concerned with achieving effectiveness, pragmatic appropriateness (including the cultural one), and information (referential) explicitness.

Nida and Taber (1969: 171) say that some of the most common shifts in meaning found in the transfer process are modifications which involve specific and generic meaning. Such shifts may go in either direction

from generic to specific or specific to generic. A shift may result from a difference of the system in both languages. The difference can be in the form of vocabulary or structure, the shift caused by the vocabulary results in a shift in meaning. It can be concluded that there are two kinds of shifts in meaning. The first is the meaning shift from general to specific meaning. The second is the meaning shift from specific to general meaning. These kinds of shifts often cause incorrect translation. The shift of structure, however, usually does not change the meaning or the message of the original text.

F. Type Of Translation Shift

Based On Catford :

1. Level Shift

Level shifts are if a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level.

Example : She speaks well (well is a WORD).

Dia berbicara dengan baik (dengan baik is PHRASE).

Sequences for level shift from biggest to smallest are:

- a. Discourse
- b. Sentence
- c. Clause
- d. Phrase
- e. Word

f. Morpheme

g. Phoneme

2. Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation that involve structure shifts, class shifts, units shifts (rank changes), intrasystem-shifts.

a. Structure shift

Structure shift is the changing of words sequence in a sentence.

Example : Old man

Laki-laki tua

b. Class shifts

Class shifts occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item.

Example : He is **in doubt** (In doubt = NOUN)

Dia **ragu-ragu** (ragu-ragu = VERB)

c. Units shifts

Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

Example : SL: Your **watch** is very sophisticated.

TL: **Jam tangan** anda sangat canggih

d. Intrasystem-shifts

Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Example : SL: Balinese **people** go to the exhibition.

TL: **Orang** Bali menonton pertunjukan itu. (Margono, 1999: 15).

G. Subtitle

Subtitle is captions displayed at the bottom of a movie or television screen that translate or transcribe the dialogue or narrative. Subtitles are derived from either a transcript or screenplay of the dialog or commentary in films, television programs, video games, and the like, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen, but can also be at the top of the screen if there is already text at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language, or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf or hard of hearing to follow the dialog, or people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent recognition problems. Sometimes, mainly at film festivals, subtitles may be shown on a

separate display below the screen, thus saving the film-maker from creating a subtitled copy for perhaps just one showing. Television subtitling for the deaf and hard of hearing is also referred to as closed captioning in some countries.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter was explained the research method which is used in this study. It consist of research design, subject of the study, source of data, research instrument, data collection procedure, data analysis procedure, and data endorsment.

A. Research Design

This study used qualitative method to study comprehensively of the problem and the writer applied document or content analysis as research type. Because the writer purposes to describe the equivalence translation of noun phrase in the Boss Baby movie, and identify the types of translation shift of noun phrase. Content analysis focuses and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents (Ary et al, 2010:29). Meanwhile Krippendorff (2003:18) stated that content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts or other meaningful matter to the contexts of their use.

The steps are watching the movie and findings out the noun phrase on the dialogue occur in the movie, noting the script, and classifying the noun phrases. After the data collected, the researcher analyzed the data. The following steps needed for analyzing the data. The steps are identifying the translation shift of noun phrase in the Boss Baby movie using the theory of

translation shift and describing the translation equivalence of noun phrase in the Boss Baby movie.

B. Subject Of the Study

Subject of the study is the parties used as a sample in a research. The subject of the study also discusses the characteristics of subjects used in the study, including explanations of the population, samples and sampling techniques. Subject of the study is consist of three levels they are:

1. Micro is the smallest level of the subject of study, and only in the form of individuals.
2. Meso is the level of subjects with a members, family and group.
3. Macro is the level of subjects with many members, such as society or the community.

According to Ary et al (2010:651), subject is the person in a study. So, the subject in this study is main actor in *The Boss Baby* movie that show and contain noun phrases in the conversation.

C. Source of the Data

In a research, source of data can be a place, informant, event, document, and many others (Santosa, 2014: 51). The source of data and the types of data in this research belong to document since the source of data is the Boss Baby movie.

According to Patton (Santosa, 2014: 51), stated the data is detailed description of sites, events, behaviors, and interactions of research objectives and its following context. There are two types of data, primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected from research place directly, while secondary data is other researchers' collected data used by a researcher to contribute to his research.

The primary data of the research is detailed description of research objects in the form conversation of the main actor of the *Boss Baby* movie. The data will be analyzed in this study are noun phrases found in the *Boss Baby* movie subtitle as the main source of the data in this study. It contained plenty noun phrases that being interesting to be analyzed. Those noun phrases will be gained by watching the movie repeatedly

D. Research Instrument

Ary et al (2010:643) stated that instrument is a device for operationally defining a variable. Schreiber & Asner-Self (2011:126) stated that instrument is anything used to collect data. According to Sugiyono (2010:59), in qualitative research, the researcher is the research instrument itself. Arikunto Abdah (2010:49) stated that the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data, so the writer itself was the only instrument that analyze the whole data used in this study based on the write's point of views which related to the theory applied.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Meanwhile the techniques of data collection are through several steps as follows:

1. Watching *The Boss Baby* with two friends movie several times to comprehend the whole stories.
2. Collecting all noun phrases with two friends that contain in the *Boss Baby* movie subtitle.
3. Classify the types of translation shifts on noun phrase use in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.
4. Describe the translation equivalence of noun phrase based on translation shift theory by Catford in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted (Ary et al, 2010:481). It used the technique of qualitative content analysis to analyze the data, where the process of analysis is done together. The qualitative data consist of words even though numbers are described though interpretation. Hence, to know and determine their meaning need study carefully (Moleong, 1987:20).

Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman state in Rahardjo (2002:57) that the analysis of the data in qualitative study used some technique as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected are processed to know between the relevant and the irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data that have been gotten from the study and have been explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done to the data provide is appropriate with the problems in this study. The reduction technique that the writer will use in this study is one single sample base. It will be used in order to avoid the noun phrase that showed multiple times into the regular noun phrase. So, the data will be taken only from the main actor of the movie.

2. Data Display

Data display is the relevant data that are found by the writer in the boss baby movie subtitle. The data will explain scientifically by the writer. After analyzing the data, the writer will display the result of the analysis by making the classification types of translation shifts on noun phrase and description the translation equivalence of noun phrase based on translation shift theory by Catford in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.

3. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the writer seeks conclusion as answering for formulations of the problem. In this steps the conclusions are taken by recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore the conclusion taken

is directed and is not deviated from the data analyzed, even if the final research is reached.

G. Data Endorsment

To determine the endorsement of the data, there are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

1. Credibility

Credibility refers to whether the truth is qualitative can be trusted, the meaning can reveal the reality. Ary (2006: 500) stated to fulfill these criteria, it needs to conduct triangulations, member check, interview or observation continuously until it reaches the level of redundancy. Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings.

2. Dependability

Principle dependability refers to whether the result of the research has reliability. This principle can be fulfilled by protecting the consistency of data collection techniques, the use of concept, and make interpretation of the phenomenon.

3. Conformability

Conformability principle refers to the critical need effort to confirm that the findings have been obtained be credible.

4. Transferability

Transferability principle implies whether this research can be organized or applied to other situations.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter was presented the data presentation, research findings and discussions related to the theory that is explained in the previous chapter. Research finding is report the findings of the study based upon the methodology that applied to gather information. The findings are analyzed and elaborated which then discussed in the sub-chapters in order to obtain the result of this study. The data were taken in this study were translation shift of noun phrase in *Boss Baby* Movie by Catford theory. The analysis of the study based on the problems in chapter I.

A. Data Presentation

Data presentation is refers to the organization of data into tables, graphs or charts, so that logical and statistical conclusions can be derived from the collected measurements. In the data presentation, this study was aimed to analyze type of translation shift by Catford and how was the translation shift theory by Catford applied in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle . After watch and observe the movie, it has classified that there there were 92 noun phrases that found in *Boss Baby* movie based on the data collecting procedure. The data was presented as in the form of table below.

Table 4.1
Data Presentation

NO	NOUN PHRASE	CODE SAMPLE
1	I know i've been here a long time	00:13:07
2	Believe me, it feels like my whole life	00:13:11
3	I'm making Great progress	00:13:18
4	The usual procedure, Sleep deprivation, Hunger strikes	00:13:21
5	I've got them eating out of The palm of my hand	00:13:28
6	Well, trust me, ma'am. You got the right baby for this job	00:13:42
7	Hands up, Devil baby	00:13:45
8	And see if there's some place around here with Decent sushi	00:14:05
9	Get your self a little something	00:14:11
10	Astronauts and NASCAR drivers	00:14:22
11	45 hours A Year on the potty?	00:14:26
12	With your track record	00:14:52
13	Middle name	00:15:01
14	Can't ride A bike without training wheels	00:15:09

15	Power nap	00:15:19
16	It's The way of the world	00:15:28
17	You would never ask your parents for An old toy	00:15:29
18	Every wants The hot new thing	00:15:33
19	I've got fresh batteries	00:15:36
20	Oh, yeah? Do the math , kid.	00:15:43
21	It's like these beads	00:15:47
22	So keep quiet. Stay out of my way	00:16:32
23	Than you all for coming here on such Short notice	00:19:39
24	Jimbo, run Some interference	00:19:48
25	Jimbo, hit the lights	00:20:05
26	Behold our mortal enemy	00:20:16
27	With new designer models	00:20:43
28	This announcement	00:21:08
29	No "yay"! we are the competition!	00:21:28
30	My job	00:21:28
31	A muscle head	00:22:17
32	A bunch of yes men	00:22:17
33	A doodler	00:22:17

34	That cookies	00:22:17
35	Nose ring	00:26:01
36	it's really not my scene	00:26:03
37	Eyebrow ring	00:26:07
38	wa can talk about this over a juice box	00:26:32
39	Our differences	00:29:09
40	the truth i'm not ordinary baby	00:30:02
41	i'm more middle management	00:30:16
42	where'd you think, cabbage patch	00:31:55
43	Magic fairies	00:31:57
44	for the ultimate honor	00:32:34
45	Upper management	00:32:37
46	well, see this pie chart	00:33:15
47	point is the puppies slice	00:33:28
48	with my own private potty	00:34:46
49	i'm not family man	00:34:54
50	she's demanding actual results	00:35:25
51	they'll take away my formula	00:36:04
52	i will turn into a normal baby	00:36:06
53	i'm going to write the perfect memo	00:37:39
54	Memos are for important things	00:37:53

55	Hate is strong word	00:38:46
56	Way to keep your eyes on the prize	00:44:20
57	But how do we get past the guard ?	00:44:58
58	Itchy, plushy, puppy pants	00:45:09
59	I've come for your soul	00:46:49
60	The file	00:46:55
61	like Another file	00:47:05
62	so it can be placed in the Same position	00:47:08
63	Pressboard edges	00:47:22
64	no. You were my hero	00:49:20
65	my secret formula	00:51:52
66	without that formula i turn into a Normal baby	00:54:11
67	Let's take the bike	00:55:42
68	Toilet head	00:55:56
69	I'm being chased by a killer babysitter	00:56:25
70	Here, i'll pay Your ticket	00:56:43
71	The path to success is not a straight line	00:58:35
72	A wild ride	00:58:37
73	A ship	00:58:39
74	A sea captain	00:58:41

75	A turbulent ocean	00:58:42
76	A habit	00:59:03
77	A quote	00:59:21
78	The door knobs	01:03:20
79	Boy, The stocks are crazy today	01:05:21
80	So, you went to A community college , is it?	01:06:19
81	And here's your severance package	01:07:18
82	We've gotta get to the convention center	01:08:09
83	Avert your eyes	01:10:04
84	Now that's how you launch a product	01:11:06
85	Elvis has left the building	01:11:23
86	The parents	01:12:00
87	Victory nap	01:15:41
88	it's time you pick on someone your own size	01:15:57
89	Good job	01:17:15
90	Staci, this letter should get you into the school of your choice	01:17:17
91	Company line	01:17:36
92	Big guy	01:17:49

After analyzed data presentation the writer found some finding that related to problems of the study: type of translation shift and the equivalence of translation shift. The finding will be explained in research finding.

B. Research Finding

Research finding presented the analysis of the data based on the problem study in this research. The first is the writer's analysis of translation shift of noun phrase found in the boss baby subtitle. The second is the equivalence of noun phrase subtitle found in boss baby movie. Based on Chapter II page 24, Catford's theory there are two types of translation shift: (a) level shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level; (b) category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation; and The category shift is divided again into *structure shifts*, *class shifts*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shifts*. The finding are as follows:

1. The Type Of Translation Shift Finding

Research finding presented the analysis of the data based on the problem study in this research. The first is the writer's analysis of translation shift of noun phrase found in the boss baby subtitle. The second is the equivalence of noun phrase subtitle found in boss baby movie. Based on Chapter II page 24, Catford's theory that there are two types of translation shift: (a) level shift refers to a source language item at one

linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level; (b) category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation; and The category shift is divided again into *structure shifts*, *class shifts*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shifts*. The finding are as follows:

a. Structure Shift

The most frequent category shift that occurs in translation is structure shift. It occurs at all rank in translation. It occurs in phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation. According to Catford's concept about structure, it is said that. A structure is an arrangement of elements (subject, predicator, object, complement, adjunct). Structure shifts is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure. Besides, the source language and target language should have formal correspondence. Below are the examples of structure shift:

Table 4.4
Research Findings Types of Translation Shift

NO	NOUN PHRASE	TYPE OF TRANSLATION SHIFT	TIME
1	I'm making Great progress	Structure Shift	00:13:18
2	The usual procedure, Sleep deprivation, Hunger strikes	Structure Shift	00:13:21
3	Well, trust me, ma'am. You got the right baby for this job	Structure Shift	00:13:42

4	Hands up, Devil baby	Structure Shift	00:13:45
5	Middle name	Structure Shift	00:15:01
6	You would never ask your parents for An old toy	Structure Shift	00:15:29
7	Every wants The hot new thing	Structure Shift	00:15:33
8	Than you all for coming here on such Short notice	Structure Shift	00:19:39
9	Behold our mortal enemy	Structure Shift	00:20:16
10	This announcement	Structure Shift	00:21:08
11	My job	Structure Shift	00:21:28
12	That cookies	Structure Shift	00:22:17
13	Nose ring	Structure Shift	00:26:01
14	it's really not my scene	Structure Shift	00:26:03
15	Eyebrow ring	Structure Shift	00:26:07
16	the truth i'm not ordinary baby	Structure Shift	00:30:02
17	i'm more middle management	Structure Shift	00:30:16
18	where'd you think, cabbage patch	Structure Shift	00:31:55
19	for the ultimate honor	Structure Shift	00:32:34
20	Upper management	Structure Shift	00:32:37
21	with my own private potty	Structure Shift	00:34:46
22	they'll take away my formula	Structure Shift	00:36:04
23	i will turn into a normal baby	Structure Shift	00:36:06
24	i'm going to write the perfect memo	Structure Shift	00:37:39
25	Memos are for important things	Structure Shift	00:37:53
26	Hate is strong word	Structure Shift	00:38:46
27	Itchy, plushy, puppy pants	Structure Shift	00:45:09
38	I've come for your soul	Structure Shift	00:46:49
29	The file	Structure Shift	00:46:55

30	like Another file	Structure Shift	00:47:05
31	so it can be placed in the Same position	Structure Shift	00:47:08
32	Pressboard edges	Structure Shift	00:47:22
33	no. You were my hero	Structure Shift	00:49:20
34	my secret formula	Structure Shift	00:51:52
35	without that formula i turn into a Normal baby	Structure Shift Structure Shift	00:54:11
36	Toilet head	Structure Shift	00:55:56
37	I'm being chased by a killer babysitter	Structure Shift	00:56:25
38	Here, i'll pay Your ticket	Structure Shift	00:56:43
39	A wild ride	Structure Shift	00:58:37
40	A turbulent ocean	Structure Shift	00:58:42
41	The door knobs	Structure Shift	01:03:20
42	We've gotta get to the convention center	Structure Shift	01:08:09
43	Victory nap	Structure Shift	01:15:41
44	Good job	Structure Shift	01:17:15

b. Unit Shift

Catford defined unit shift as a change of rank, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965: 79). A shift of unit can happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Below are the examples of unit shift:

Table 4.5
Research Findings Types of Translation Shift

NO	NOUN PHRASE	TYPE OF TRANSLATION SHIFT	TIME
1	And see if there's some place around here with Decent sushi	Unit Shift	00:14:05
2	Get yourself a little something	Unit Shift	00:14:11
3	45 hours A Year on the potty?	Unit Shift	00:14:26
4	With your track record	Unit Shift	00:14:52
5	Can't ride a bike without training wheels	Unit Shift	00:15:09
6	Power nap	Unit Shift	00:15:19
7	It's The way of the world	Unit Shift	00:15:28
8	Jimbo, run Some interference	Unit Shift	00:19:48
9	Jimbo, hit the lights	Unit Shift	00:20:05
10	well, see this pie chart	Unit Shift	00:33:15
11	i'm not family man	Unit Shift	00:34:54
12	Way to keep your eyes on the prize	Unit Shift	00:44:20
13	But how do we get past the guard?	Unit Shift	00:44:58
14	Let's take the bike	Unit Shift	00:55:42
15	A ship	Unit Shift	00:58:39
16	A sea captain	Unit Shift	00:58:41
17	A habit	Unit Shift	00:59:03
18	A quote	Unit Shift	00:59:21

19	Boy, The stocks are crazy today	Unit Shift	01:05:21
20	And here's your severance package	Unit Shift	01:07:18
21	Now that's how you launch a product	Unit Shift	01:11:06
22	Elvis has left the building	Unit Shift	01:11:23
23	Staci, this letter should get you into the school of your choice	Unit Shift	01:17:17
24	Big guy	Unit Shift	01:17:49

c. Class Shift

Class shift, as explained by Catford, is a shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It means that SL has different class with TL.

Below are the examples of class shift:

Table 4.6

Research Findings Types of Translation Shift

NO	NOUN PHRASE	TYPE OF TRANSLATION SHIFT	TIME
1	I know i've been here a long time	Class Shift	00:13:07
2	I've got them eating out of The palm of my hand	Class Shift	00:13:28
3	Oh, yeah? Do the math , kid.	Class Shift	00:15:43
4	So keep quiet. Stay out of	Class Shift	00:16:32

	my way		
5	No “yay”! we are the competition!	Class Shift	00:21:28
6	A muscle head	Class Shift	00:22:17
7	A bunch of yes men	Class Shift	00:22:17
8	A doodler	Class Shift	00:22:17
9	wa can talk about this over a juice box	Class Shift	
10	Way to keep your eyes on the prize	Class Shift	00:44:20
11	But how do we get past the guard?	Unit Shift	00:44:58
12	The path to success is not a straight line	Class Shift	00:58:35
13	So, you went to A community college , is it?	Class Shift	01:06:19
14	Avert your eyes	Class Shift	01:10:04
15	it’s time you pick on someone your own size	Class Shift	01:15:57
16	Company line	Class Shift	01:17:36

d. Intra System Shift

Intra-system shift is the shift occurs internally, within a system: that is, for those cases where the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but it does not occurs when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1965: 80). Moreover, in each language, the system is one of two terms, they are *singular* and *plural* and these

terms are also regarded as formally corresponding. Below are the examples of intra-system shift:

Table 4.6
Research Findings Types of Translation Shift

NO	NOUN PHRASE	TYPE OF TRANSLATION SHIFT	TIME
1	Astronauts and NASCAR drivers	Intra System Shift	00:14:22
2	Can't ride a bike without training wheels	Intra System Shift	00:15:09
3	I've got fresh batteries	Intra System Shift	00:15:36
4	It's like these beads	Intra System Shift	00:15:47
5	With new designer m Odels	Intra System Shift	00:20:43
6	Our differences	Intra System Shift	00:29:09
7	point is the puppies slice	Intra System Shift	00:33:28
8	she's demanding actual results	Intra System Shift	00:35:25
9	The parents	Intra System Shift	01:12:00

C. The Equivalence Of Translation Shift

This section presents the discussion based on the research findings.

The discussion concerns with types of translation shift and how is the translation shift theory by Catford applied in *The Boss Baby* movie subtitle.

1. Structure Shift

- a. Time : 00:13:18

Source Language : I'm making **great progress**

Target Language : aku sedang membuat **kemajuan besar**

Great progress is translate to *kemajuan besar*. Great progress consists of great as modifier and progress as the noun head (M H). TL is *kemajuan besar* (H M). It is included stucture shift because great progress shif from M-H to H-M between two versions.

b. Time : 00:13:21

Source Language (SL) : The **usual procedure, Sleep deprivation, Hunger strikes**

Target Language (TL) : **prosedur biasa, kurang tidur,mogok makan**

From data above noun phrase from source language (SL) consists of modifier-head (M-H). In target language (TL) the data consists head-modifier (H-M). There are included to structure shift because source language shift from (M-H) to (H-M) in target language.

c. Time : 00:13:42

Source Language (SL) : You got the **right baby** for this job

Target Language (TL) : aku **bayi** yang **tepat** untuk tugas ini

Right baby is translate to *bayi tepat*. Right baby consists of right as modifier and baby as the noun head (M H). TL is *bayi tepat* (H M). It is included stucture shift because right baby shif from M-H to H-M between two versions.

d. Time : 00:13:45

Source Language (SL) : Hands up, **Devil baby**

Target Language (TL) : angkat tangan **bayi iblis**

Devil baby is translate to *bayi iblis*. Devil baby consists of devil as modifier and baby as the noun head (M H). TL is *bayi iblis* (H M). It is included stucture shift because devil baby shif from M-H to H-M between two versions.

e. Time : 00:15:01

Source Language (SL) : **Middle name**

Target Language (TL) : nama tengah

Middle name is subtitled into *nama tengah*. Midde name consists of middle as modifier and name as the noun head (M H). TL is *nama tengah* (H M). It is included stucture shift because middle name shif from M-H to *nama tengah* H-M between two versions.

f. Time : 00:15:29

Source Language (SL) : **old toy**

Target Language (TL) : **Mainan Lama**

Old toy translate to *mainan lama*. Old toy consist of old as modifier and toy as the noun head (M-H). Tl is *mainan lama* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because old toy shift from (M-H) to *mainan tua* (H-M) between two version.

g. Time : 00:15:33

Source Language (SL) : Every wants the hot **new thing**

Target Language (TL) : semua orang ingin **hal baru**

In source language (SL) new thing consists of new is determiner as adjective and thing as noun head. In target language (TL) *hal baru* consists *hal* is noun head and *baru* is adjective. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

h. Time : 00:19:39

Source Language (SL) : **Short notice**

Target Language (TL) : **pemberitahuan singkat**

Short notice translate to *pemberitahuan singkat*. Short notice consist of Short as modifier and notice as the noun head (M-H). TL is *pemberitahuan singkat* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because Short notice shift from (M-H) to *pemberitahuan singkat* (H-M) between two version.

i. Time : 00:20:16

Source Language (SL) : **Mortal enemy**

Target Language (TL) : **musuh besar**

Short notice translate to *musuh besar*. Short notice consist of short as modifier and notice as the noun head (M-H). TL is *musuh besar* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because Short notice shift from (M-H) to *musuh besar* (H-M) between two version.

j. Time : 00:21:08

Source Language (SL) : **This announcement**

Target Language (TL) : **pengumuman ini**

In source language (SL) this announcement consists of this is determiner and announcement as noun head. In target language (TL) *pengumuman ini* consists of *pengumuman* is noun head and *ini* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

k. Time : 00:21:28

Source Language (SL) : **my job**

Target Language (TL) : **tugas ku**

In source language (SL) my job consists of my is determiner and job as noun head. In target language (TL) *tugas ku* consists of *tugas* is noun head and *ku* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

l. Time : 00:22:17

Source Language (SL) : **that cookies**

Target Language (TL) : **kue nya**

In source language (SL) that cookies consists of that is determiner and cookies as noun head. In target language (TL) *kue nya* consists of *kue* is noun head and *nya* is determiner. Translation shift above

occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

m. Time : 00:26:01

Source Language (SL) : **nose ring**

Target Language (TL) : **cincin hidung**

Nose ring translate to *cincin hidung*. Nose ring consist of nose as modifier and ring as the noun head (M-H). TL is *cincin hidung* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because nose ring shift from (M-H) to *cincin hidung* (H-M) between two version.

n. Time : 00:26:03

Source Language (SL) : it's really not **my scene**

Target Language (TL) : bukan **gaya ku**

In source language (SL) my scene consists of my is determiner and scene as noun head. In target language (TL) *gaya ku* consists of *gaya* is noun head and *ku* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

o. Time : 00:26:07

Source Language (SL) : **eyebrow ring**

Target Language (TL) : **cincin alis mata**

Eyebrow ring translate to *cincin alis mata*. Eyebrow ring consist of eyebrow as modifier and ring as the noun head (M-H). TL is *cincin*

alis mata (H-M). It is included to structure shift because eyebrow ring shift from (M-H) to cincin *alis mata* (H-M) between two version.

p. Time : 00:30:02

Source Language (SL) : **ordinary baby**

Target Language (TL) : **bayi biasa**

Ordinary baby translate to *bayi biasa*. Ordinary baby consist of ordinary as modifier and baby as the noun head (M-H). TL is *bayi biasa* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because ordinary baby shift from (M-H) to *bayi biasa* (H-M) between two version.

q. Time : 00:30:16

Source Language (SL) : **middle management**

Target Language (TL) : **manajemen tengah**

middle management translate to *manajemen tengah*. Middle management consist of middle as modifier an management as the noun head (M-H). TL is *manajemen tengah* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because middle management shift from (M-H) to *manajemen tengah* (H-M) between two version.

r. Time : 00:31:55

Source Language (SL) : **cabbage patch**

Target Language (TL) : **pabrik boneka**

Cabbage patch translate to *pabrik boneka*. Cabbage patch consist of cabbage as modifier an patch as the noun head (M-H). TL is *pabrik boneka* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because cabbage patch shift from (M-H) to *pabrik boneka* (H-M) between two version.

s. Time : 00:32:34

Source Language (SL) : **ultimate honor**

Target Language (TL) : **kehormatan tertinggi**

ultimate honor translate to *kehormatan tertinggi*. Ultimate honor consist of ultimate as modifier and honor as the noun head (M-H). TL is *kehormatan tertinggi* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because ultimate honor shift from (M-H) to *kehormatan tertinggi* (H-M) between two version.

t. Time : 00:32:37

Source Language (SL) : **upper management**

Target Language (TL) : **manajemen atas**

upper management translate to *manajemen atas*. Upper management consist of upper as modifier and management as the noun head (M-H). TL is *manajemen atas* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because upper management shift from (M-H) to *manajemen atas* (H-M) between two version.

u. Time : 00:34:46

Source Language (SL) : **private potty**

Target Language (TL) : **toilet pribadi**

Private potty translate to *toilet pribadi*. Private potty consist of private as modifier and potty as the noun head (M-H). TL is *toilet pribadi* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because private potty shift from (M-H) to *toilet pribadi* (H-M) between two version.

v. Time : 00:36:04

Source Language (SL) : they'll take away **my formula**

Target Language (TL) : mereka akan ambil **formula ku**

In source language (SL) my formula consists of my is determiner and formula as noun head. In target language (TL) *formulaku* consists of *formula* is noun head and *ku* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

w. Time : 00:36:06

Source Language (SL) : **normal baby**

Target Language (TL) : **bayi normal**

Normal baby translate to *bayi normal*. Normal baby consist of normal as modifier and baby as the noun head (M-H). TL is *bayi normal* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because normal baby shift from (M-H) to *bayi normal* (H-M) between two version.

x. Time : 00:37:39

Source Language (SL) : **perfect memo**

Target Language (TL) : **memo yang sempurna**

Perfect memo translate to *memo yang sempurna*. Perfect memo consist of perfect as modifier and memo as the noun head (M-H). TL is memo yang sempurna (H-M). It is included to structure shift because perfect memo shift from (M-H) to *memo yang sempurna* (H-M) between two version.

y. Time : 00:37:53

Source Language (SL) : **important things**

Target Language (TL) : **hal hal penting**

In source language (SL) important things consists of important is determiner and things as noun head. In target language (TL) *hal hal penting* consists of *hal hal* is noun head and *penting* is determiner.

Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

z. Time : 00:38:46

Source Language (SL) : **strong word**

Target Language (TL) : **kata yang kuat**

In source language (SL) strong word consists of strong is determiner as adjective and word as noun head. In target language (TL) *kata* is noun head and *yang kuat* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

aa. Time : 00:45:09

Source Language (SL) : **puppy pants**

Target Language (TL) : **celana anjing**

Puppy pants translate to *celana anjing*. Puppy pants consist of puppy as modifier and pants as the noun head (M-H). TL is *celana anjing* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because puppy pants shift from (M-H) to *celana anjing* (H-M) between two version.

bb. Time : 00:46:49

Source Language (SL) : I've come for **your soul**

Target Language (TL) : **jiwa mu**

In source language (SL) your soul consists of your is determiner and soul as noun head. In target language (TL) *jiwa mu* consists of *jiwa* is noun head and *mu* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

cc. Time : 00:46:55

Source Language (SL) : **the file**

Target Language (TL) : **berkas nya**

In source language (SL) the file consists of the is determiner and file as noun head. In target language (TL) *berkas nya* consists of *berkas* is noun head and *nya* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs

because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

dd. Time : 00:47:05

Source Language (SL) : like **Another file**

Target Language (TL) : *berkas lain*

In source language (SL) another file consists of another is determiner and file as noun head. In target language (TL) *berkas lain* consists of *berkas* is noun head and *lain* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

ee. Time : 00:47:08

Source Language (SL) : so it can be placed in the **Same position**

Target Language (TL) : agar bisa ditaruh pada **posisi yang sama**

In source language (SL) same position consists of same is determiner and position as noun head. In target language (TL) *posisi yang sama* consists of *posisi* is noun head and *yang sama* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

ff. Time : 00:47:22

Source Language (SL) : **pressboard edges**

Target Language (TL) : **tepi rata**

Pressboard edges translate to *tepiian rata*. Pressboard edges consist of pressboard as modifier and edges as the noun head (M-H). TL is *tepiian rata* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because pressboard edges shift from (M-H) to *tepiian rata* (H-M) between two version.

gg. Time : 00:49:20

Source Language (SL) : no. You were **my hero**

Target Language (TL) : tidak. Kau **pahlawanku**

In source language (SL) my hero consists of my is determiner and hero as noun head. In target language (TL) *pahlawanku* consists of *pahlawan* is noun head and *ku* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

hh. Time : 00:51:52

Source Language (SL) : **secret formula**

Target Language (TL) : **formula rahasiaku**

Secret formula translate to *formula rahasiaku*. Secret formula consist of secret as modifier and formula as the noun head (M-H). TL is *formula rahasiaku* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because secret formula shift from (M-H) to *formula rahasiaku* (H-M) between two version.

ii. Time : 00:54:11

Source Language (SL) : without **that formula** i turn into a
normal baby

Target Language (TL) : tanpa **formulanya** aku menjadi **baby**
normal

In source language (SL) *normal baby* consists of *normal* is determiner and *baby* as noun head. In target language (TL) *bayi normal* consists of *bayi* is noun head and *normal* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL). In source language (SL) *that formula* consists of *that* is determiner and *formula* as noun head. In target language (TL) *formulanya* consists of *formula* is noun head and *nya* is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

jj. Time : 00:55:56

Source Language (SL) : **Toilet head**

Target Language (TL) : **kepala toilet**

Toilet head translate to *kepala toilet*. Toilet head consist of toilet as modifier and head as the noun head (M-H). TL is *kepala toilet* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because toilet head shift from (M-H) to *kepala toilet* (H-M) between two version.

kk. Time : 00:56:25

Source Language (SL) : **killer babysitter**

Target Language (TL) : **pembunuh pengasuh**

Killer babysitter translate to *pembunuh pengasuh*. Killer babysitter consist of killer as modifier and babysitter as the noun head (M-H). TL is *pembunuh pengasuh* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because killer babysitter shift from (M-H) to *pembunuh pengasuh* (H-M) between two version.

II. Time : 00:56:43

Source Language (SL) : Here, i'll pay **your ticket**

Target Language (TL) : ini ku bayar **tilangmu**

In source language (SL) your ticket consists of your is determiner and ticket as noun head. In target language (TL) *tilangmu* consists of tilang is noun head and mu is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

mm.Time : 00:58:37

Source Language (SL) : **wild ride**

Target Language (TL) : perjalanan yang berat

Wild ride translate to *perjalanan yang berat*. Wild ride consists of wild as modifier and ride as the noun head (M-H). In target language (TL) is *perjalanan yang berat* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because wild ride shift from (M-H) to *perjalanan yang berat* (H-M) between two version.

nn. Time : 00:58:42

Source Language (SL) : **turbulent ocean**

Target Language (TL) : laut berombak

Turbulent ocean translate to laut berombak. Turbulent ocean consists turbulent as modifier and ocean as the noun head (M-H). In target language (TL) is laut berombak (H-M). It is included to structure shift because turbulent ocean shift from (M-H) to laut berombak (H-M) between two version.

oo. Time : 01:03:20

Source Language (SL) : **door knobs**

Target Language (TL) : gagang pintu

Door knobs translate to *gagang pintu*. Door knobs consists of door as modifier and knobs as the noun head (M-H). In target language (TL) is *gagang pintu* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because door knobs shift from (M-H) to *gagang pintu* (H-M) between two version.

pp. Time : 01:08:09

Source Language (SL) : We've gotta get to The **convention center**

Target Language (TL) : kita harus ke **gedung konvensi**

Convention center translate to *gedung konvensi*. Convention center consists of convention as modifier and center as the noun head (M-H). In target language (TL) is *gedung konvensi* (H-M). It is included

to structure shift because convention center shift from (M-H) to *gedung konvensi* (H-M) between two version.

qq. Time : 01:15:41

Source Language (SL) : **victory nap**

Target Language (TL) : tidur siang kemenangan

Victory nap translate to *tidur siang* kemenangan. Victory nap consists of victory as modifier and nap as the noun head (M-H). In target language (TL) is *tidur siang kemenangan* (H-M). It is included to structure shift because victory nap shift from (M-H) to *tidur siang kemenangan* (H-M) between two version.

rr. Time : 01:17:15

Source Language (SL) : **Good job**

Target Language (TL) : kerja dengan baik

In source language (SL) good job consists of good is determiner and job as noun head. In target language (TL) *bekerja dengan baik* consists of kerja is noun and dengan baik is determiner. Translation shift above occurs because there is a change or demands of grammatical in target language (TL).

2. UNIT SHIFT

a. Time : 00:14:05

Source Language (SL) : And see if there's **some place** around here
with Decent sushi

Target Language (TL) : dan carilah **restoran** sushi yang enak

Some place consist some as determiner, and place as the noun head. In source language (SL) some place translate to target language (TL) into restoran. In source language (SL) some place is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *restoran* is a word. It is included to unit shift because some place shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

b. Time : 00:14:11

Source Language (SL) : Get your self **A little something**

Target Language (TL) : belilah **sesuatu** untuk mu

A little something consist of a as article, little as quantifier and something as the noun head. In source language (SL) a little something translate to target language (TL) into *sesuatu*. In source language (SL) a little something is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *sesuatu* is a word. It is included to unit shift because a little something shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

c. Time : 00:14:26

Source Language (SL) : 45 hours A Year on **the potty**

Target Language (TL) : 45 jam pertahun **ditoilet?**

The potty consist of the as determiner, and potty as the noun head. In source language (SL) the potty translate to target language (TL) into *toilet*. In source language (SL) the potty is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *toilet* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the potty shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

d. Time : 14:52

Source Language (SL) : With your **track record**

Target Language (TL) : *sejarah*

Track record consist of track as modifier, and record as the noun head. In source language (SL) track record translate to target language (TL) into *sejarah*. In source language (SL) track record is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *sejarah* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the track record from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

e. Time : 00:15:09

Source Language (SL) : Can't ride **a bike** without training wheels

Target Language (TL) : Tak bisa naik **sepeda** tanpa roda bantu

A bike consist of a as modifier, and bike as the noun head. In source language (SL) a bike translate to target language (TL) into *sepeda*. In source language (SL) a bike is a noun phrase, in target language

(TL) *sepeda* is a word. It is included to unit shift because a bike from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

f. Time : 00:15:19

Source Language (SL) : **Power nap**

Target Language (TL) : *tidur siang*

Power nap consist of power as modifier, and nap as the noun head.

In source language (SL) nap translate to target language (TL) into *tidur siang*. In source language (SL) nap is a verb, in target language (TL) *tidur siang* is a phrase. It is included to unit shift because nap from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

g. Time : 00:15:28

Source Language (SL) : It's **the way of the world**

Target Language (TL) : begitulah **cara kerja dunia**

The way of the world consist of the as determiner, and way as the noun head. In source language (SL) the way of the world translate to target language (TL) into *cara kerja dunia*. In source language (SL) the way of the world is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *cara kerja dunia* is a phrase. It is included to unit shift because the the way of the world from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

h. Time : 00:19:48

Source Language (SL) : Jimbo, run **Some interference**

Target Language (TL) : jimbo, beri **gangguan**

Some interference consist of some as quantifier, and interference as the noun head. In source language (SL) Some interference translate to target language (TL) into *gangguan*. In source language (SL) Some interference is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *gangguan* is a word. It is included to unit shift because Some interference from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

i. Time : 00:20:05

Source Language (SL) : Jimbo, hit **the light**

Target Language (TL) : jimbo , matikan **lampu**

The light consist of the as determiner, and light as the noun head. In source language (SL) the light translate to target language (TL) into *lampu*. In source language (SL) the light is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *lampu* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the light from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

j. Time : 00:33:15

Source Language (SL) : well, see this **pie chart**

Target Language (TL) : **grapik**

Pie chart consist of pie as modifier, and chart as the noun head. In source language (SL) pie chart translate to target language (TL) into *grapik*. In source language (SL) pie chart is a noun phrase, in target

language (TL) *grapik* is a word. It is included to unit shift because pie chart from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

k. Time : 00:34:54

Source Language (SL) : i'm not **family man**

Target Language (TL) : aku tidak suka **keluarga**

Family man consist of family as modifier, and man as the noun head. In source language (SL) family man translate to target language (TL) into *keluarga*. In source language (SL) family man is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *keluarga* is a word. It is included to unit shift because family man shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

l. Time : 00:44:20

Source Language (SL) : Way to keep your eyes on **the prize**

Target Language (TL) : kau tetap fokus pada **tujuan**

The prize consist of the as determiner, and prize as the noun head. In source language (SL) the prize translate to target language (TL) into *tujuan*. In source language (SL) the prize is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *tujuan* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the prize shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

m. Time : 00:44:58

Source Language (SL) : But how do we get past **the guard**

Target Language (TL) : Bagaimana cara melewati **penjaga**

The guard consist of the as determiner, and guard as the noun head.

In source language (SL) the guard translate to target language (TL) into *penjaga*. In source language (SL) the guard is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *penjaga* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the guard shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

n. Time : 00:55:42

Source Language (SL) : Let's take **the bike**

Target Language (TL) : ayo naik **sepeda**

The bike consist of the as determiner, and bike as the noun head. In source language (SL) the bike translate to target language (TL) into *sepeda*. In source language (SL) the bike is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *sepeda* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the bike shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

o. Time : 00:58:39

Source Language (SL) : **A ship**

Target Language (TL) : **kapal**

A ship consist of a as determiner, and ship as the noun head. In source language (SL) a ship translate to target language (TL) into *kapal*. In source language (SL) a shi is a noun phrase, in target

language (TL) *kapal* is a word. It is included to unit shift because a ship shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

p. Time : 00:58:41

Source Language (SL) : **A sea captain**

Target Language (TL) : **kapten**

A sea captain consist of a as determiner, and sea as the noun modifier and captain as noun head. In source language (SL) a sea captain translate to target language (TL) into *kapten*. In source language (SL) a sea captain is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *kapten* is a word. It is included to unit shift because a sea captain shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

q. Time : 00:59:03

Source Language (SL) : **A habit**

Target Language (TL) : **kebiasaan**

A habit consist of a as determiner, and habit as noun head. In source language (SL) a habit translate to target language (TL) into *kebiasaan*. In source language (SL) a habit is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *kebiasaan* is a word. It is included to unit shift because a habit shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

r. Time : 00:59:21

Source Language (SL) : **A quote**

Target Language (TL) : kata mutiara

A quote consist of the as determiner, and quote as the noun head. In source language (SL) quote translate to target language (TL) into *kata mutiara*. In source language (SL) quote is a word, in target language (TL) *kata mutiara* is a phrase. It is included to unit shift because quote shift from lower rank to higher rank in target language (TL).

s. Time : 01:05:21

Source Language (SL) : Boy, **the stocks** are crazy today

Target Language (TL) : hari ini **pasar saham** kacau

The stocks consist of the as determiner, and stocks as the noun head. In source language (SL) stocks translate to target language (TL) into *pasar saham*. In source language (SL) stocks is a word, in target language (TL) *kata mutiara* is a phrase. It is included to unit shift because stocks shift from lower rank to higher rank in target language (TL).

t. Time : 01:07:18

Source Language (SL) : And here's your **severance package**

Target Language (TL) : ini **pesangon**

Severance package consist of severance as modifier, and package as noun head. In source language (SL) severance package translate to target language (TL) into *pesangon*. In source language (SL)

severance package is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *pesangon* is a word. It is included to unit shift because severance package shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

u. Time : 01:11:06

Source Language (SL) : Now that's how you launch **a product**

Target Language (TL) : begitu cara nya meluncurkan **produk**

A product consist of a as determiner, and product as noun head. In source language (SL) a product translate to target language (TL) into *produk*. In source language (SL) a product is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *produk* is a word. It is included to unit shift because a product shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

v. Time : 01:11:23

Source Language (SL) : Elvis has left **the building**

Target Language (TL) : Elvis meninggalkan **gedung**

The bulding consist of the as determiner, and building as noun head. In source language (SL) the building translate to target language (TL) into *gedung*. In source language (SL) the building is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *gedung* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the bilding shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

w. Time : 01:17:17

Source Language (SL) : get you into **the school**

Target Language (TL) : bisa masuk **sekolah**

The school consist of the as determiner, and school as noun head. In source language (SL) the school translate to target language (TL) into *sekolah*. In source language (SL) the school is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *sekolah* is a word. It is included to unit shift because the school shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

x. Time : 01:17:49

Source Language (SL) : **big guy**

Target Language (TL) : **sobat**

Big guy consist of big as adjective, and guy as noun head. In source language (SL) big guy translate to target language (TL) into *sobat*. In source language (SL) big guy is a noun phrase, in target language (TL) *sobat* is a word. It is included to unit shift because big guy shift from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

3. Class Shift

a. Time : 00:13:28

Source Language (SL) : I've got them eating out of The palm of
my hand

Target Language (TL) : mereka dalam **kendaliku**

My hand is translate to *kendaliku*. In source language (SL) my hand consists of determiner my and hand as noun head. So, in source language (SL) my hand is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *kendaliku* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because my hand shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

b. Time : 00:15:43

Source Language (SL) : Oh, yeah? Do **the math**, kid

Target Language (TL) : masa. **Pikirkan** nak

The math is translate to *pikirkan*. In source language (SL) the math consists of the as determiner and math as noun head. So, in source language (SL) the math is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *pikirkan* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because the math shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

c. Time : 00:16:32

Source Language (SL) : So **keep quiet. Stay out** of my way

Target Language (TL) :Jadi **tutup mulut mu,** jangan menghalangiku

Keep quiet is translate to tutup mulutmu. In source language (SL) keep quit consists of keep as modifier and quit as noun head. So, in

source language (SL) keep quit is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *tutup mulut mu* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because keep quit shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL). Stay out is translate to *jangan menghalangiku*. In source language (SL) stay out consists of stay as modifier and out as noun head. So, in source language (SL) stay out is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *jangan menghalangiku* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because stay out shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

d. Time : 00:21:28

Source Language (SL) : No “yay”! we are **the competition**

Target Language (TL) : tidak ! kita lah **saingannya**

The competition is translate to *saingannya*. In source language (SL) the competition consists of the as determiner and competition as noun head. So, in source language (SL) the competition is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *saingannya* in Indonesian is categorized into adjective because to explain we are. So, the translation above is class shift because the competition shift from noun phrase to adjective in target language (TL).

e. Time : 00:22:17

Source Language (SL) : **a muscle head**

Target Language (TL) : bayi bodoh

A muscle head is translate to *bayi bodoh*. In source language (SL) a muscle head consists of a as determiner, muscle as modifier and head as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a muscle head is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *bodoh* in indonesian is categorized into adjective. So, the translation above is class shift because a muscle head shift from noun phrase to adjective in target language (TL).

f. Time : 00:22:17

Source Language (SL) : **a bunch of yes men**

Target Language (TL) : **mengangguk**

A bunch of yes men is translate to *mengangguk*. In source language (SL) a bunch of yes men consists of a as determiner, bunch as modifier, of as conjunction, yes as adjective and men as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a bunch yes men is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *mengangguk* in indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because a bunch of yes men shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

g. Time : 00:22:17

Source Language (SL) : **a doodler**

Target Language (TL) : **melamun**

A doodler is translate to *melamun*. In source language (SL) a doodler consists of a as determiner, doodler as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a doodler is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *melamun* in indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because a doodler shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

h. Time : 00:26:32

Source Language (SL) : wa can talk about this over **a juice box**

Target Language (TL) : kita bisa bicara sambil **minum jus**

A juice box is translate to *minum jus*. In source language (SL) a juice box consists of a as determiner, juice as modifier and box as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a juice box is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *minum* in indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because a juice box shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

i. Time : 00:44:20

Source Language (SL) : Way to keep **your eyes** on the prize

Target Language (TL) : kau tetap **fokus** pada tujuan

your eyes is translate to *fokus*. In source language (SL) your eyes consists of your as determiner, and eyes as noun head. So, in source language (SL) your eyes is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *fokus* in indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation

above is class shift because your eyes shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

j. Time : 00:58:35

Source Language (SL) : The path to success is not a **Straight line**

Target Language (TL) : jalan menuju sukses tidaklah **lurus**

Straight line is translate to *lurus*. In source language (SL) straight line consists of straight as modifier, and line as noun head. So, in source language (SL) straight line is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *lurus* in indonesian is categorized into adjective. So, the translation above is class shift because straight line shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

k. Time : 01:06:19

Source Language (SL) : So, you went to **A community college**, is it?

Target Language (TL) : jadi kau ambil **gelar diploma**

A community college is translate to *gelar diploma*. In source language (SL) A community college consists of a as determiner, community as modifier, and college as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a community college is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *gelar diploma* in indonesian is categorized into adverb. So, the translation above is class shift because a community college shift from noun phrase to adverb in target language (TL).

l. Time : 01:10:04

Source Language (SL) : Avert **your eyes**

Target Language (TL) : jangan lihat

Your eyes is translate to *lihat*. In source language (SL) your eyes consists of your as determiner, and eyes as noun head. So, in source language (SL) your eyes is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *lihat* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because your eyes shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

m. Time : 01:15:57

Source Language (SL) : it's time you pick on someone your **own size**

Target Language (TL) : waktu nya kau menghadapi yang **sebaya** denganmu

Own size is translate to *sebaya*. In source language (SL) own size consists of own as determiner, and size as noun head. So, in source language (SL) own size is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *sebaya* in Indonesian is categorized into adjective. So, the translation above is class shift because own size shift from noun phrase to adjective in target language (TL).

n. Time : 01:17:36

Source Language (SL) : **company line**

Target Language (TL) : perintah

company line is translate to *perintah*. In source language (SL) company line consists of company as modifier, and line as noun head. So, in source language (SL) company line is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *perintah* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because company line shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

4. Intra System Shift

a. Time : 00:14:22

Source Language (SL) : Astronauts and **NASCAR drivers**

Target Language (TL) : astronot dan pembalap nascar

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for drivers through a repetition of the word *pembalap* (*pembalap-pembalap*) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *pembalap*.

b. Time : 00:15:36

Source Language (SL) : I've got **Fresh batteries**

Target Language (TL) : aku punya baterai baru

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for batteries through a repetition of the

baterai (baterai-baterai) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *baterai*.

c. Time : 00:15:09

Source Language (SL) : Can't ride A bike without **training wheels**

Target Language (TL) : Tak bisa naik sepeda tanpa **roda bantu**

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for wheels through a repetition of the word *roda (roda-roda)* in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *roda*.

d. Time : 00:15:47

Source Language (SL) : It's like **these beads**

Target Language (TL) : seperti **potongan** ini

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for beads through a repetition of the word *potongan (potongan-potongan)* in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *potongan*.

e. Time : 00:20:43

Source Language (SL) : With new **designer models**

Target Language (TL) : dengan **model** campuran baru

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for models through a repetition of the word *model* (*model-model*) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *model*.

f. Time : 00:29:09

Source Language (SL) : **our differences**

Target Language (TL) : perbedaan kita

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for differences through a repetition of the word *perbedaan* (*perbedaan-perbedaan*) in indonesia, but the indonesian language system shows it in singular form *perbedaan*.

g. Time : 00:33:28

Source Language (SL) : point is **the puppies slice**

Target Language (TL) : intinya potongan **anak anjing**

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for puppies through a repetition of the word *anak anjing* (*anak anjing-anak anjing*) in indonesia, but the indonesian language system shows it in singular form *anak anjing*.

h. Time : 00:35:25

Source Language (SL) : she's demanding **actual results**

Target Language (TL) : dia menuntut **hasil**

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for results through a repetition of the word *hasil* (*hasil-hasil*) in indonesia, but the indonesian language system shows it in singular form *hasil*.

i. Time : 01:12:00

Source Language (SL) : **the parents**

Target Language (TL) : orang tua

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for parents through a repetition of the word *orang tua* (*orang tuaorang tua*) in indonesia, but the indonesian language system shows it in singular form *orang tua*.

D. Discussion

Based on the two research problems of the study, it was also found the new or unique findings from different angle that made meaningful

results, so it had not been only merely number results. This section presented the discussion based on the research findings of the study above. The discussion is focused on the noun phrase in *Boss Baby* movie. The findings of this study are answering the two research problems of the study as follows.

a. Structure shift

Structure shift is the changing of words sequence in a sentence.

Example : Source Language (SL) : Hands up, Devil baby

Target Language (TL): angkat tangan bayi iblis

Devil baby is translated to *bayi iblis*. Devil baby consists of devil as modifier and baby as the noun head (M H). TL is *bayi iblis* (H M). It is included structure shift because devil baby shifts from M-H to H-M between two versions.

b. Class shifts

Class shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item.

Example : Source Language (SL) : a doodler

Target Language (TL) : melamun

A doodler is translated to *melamun*. In source language (SL) a doodler consists of a as determiner, doodler as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a doodler is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *melamun* in Indonesian is categorized

into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because a doodler shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

c. Units shifts

Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

Example : Source Language (SL) : Power nap

Target Language (TL) : tidur siang

Power nap consist of power as modifier, and nap as the noun head. In source language (SL) nap translate to target language (TL) into *tidur siang*. In source language (SL) nap is a verb, in target language (TL) *tidur siang* is a phrase. It is included to unit shift because nap from higher rank to lower rank in target language (TL).

d. Intrasystem-shifts

Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Example : Souce Language (SL) : Astronauts and NASCAR drivers

Target Language (TL) : astronot dan pembalap nascar

From the datum above, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language.

There is a corresponding plural form for drivers through a repetition of the word *pembalap* (*pembalap-pembalap*) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *pembalap*.

From the five types of translation shift, there were 46 structure shift, 24 unit shift, 16 class shift, and 9 intra system shift, but the only type that were not found is level shift. The remarkable reason of why there were no level shift is because it was more used in sentences whereas this study is more emphasized on noun phrase. According to catford it was shift that happen in grammar level to lexis or otherwise.

Based on research findings for the second problem of the study, there were found unique translation shift equivalence for example, My hand is translated as *kendaliku* in target language but in literally hand is *tangan*. My hand is translate to *kendaliku*. In source language (SL) my hand consists of determiner my and hand as noun head. So, in source language (SL) my hand is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *kendaliku* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because my hand shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

The math is translated to *pikirkan* but in literally math is matematika. The researcher stated the reason of why translated as *pikirkan* because the expression of translator to translate it. According to oxford dictionary do the math mean 'make a calculation or come to a conclusion based on the relevant fact and figure, typically with the implication that the result is should be obvious'. In addition, according catford class shift happen because shift among part of speech in this case the math is translate to *pikirkan*. In source language (SL) the math consists of the as determiner and math as noun head. So, in source language (SL) the math is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *pikirkan* in Indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because the math shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL).

A bunch of yes men is translate to *mengangguk*. In source language (SL) a bunch of yes men consists of a as determiner, bunch as modifier, of as conjunction, yes as adjective and men as noun head. So, in source language (SL) a bunch yes men is noun phrase. In target language (TL) *mengangguk* in indonesian is categorized into verb. So, the translation above is class shift because a bunch of yes men shift from noun phrase to verb in target language (TL). in fact *mengangguk* in SL means nod.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After finding out and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, this chapter presented the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this study. the conclusion is written based on the formulated statement of the problems while the suggestion is intended to give information to the moviegoers, English educators, English students and the other researchers who are interested in doing study about translation shift.

A. Conclusion

Based on the reasearch findings and data analysis that found in *Boss Baby* movie. The writer found 95 sample. It would be concluded to answer problems of the study and given meaningful results from different angle as follows:

1. The data findings showed that from 95 noun phrases found in the movie, they were 46 structure shift, 24 unit shift, 16 class shift, and 9 intra system shift, 0 level shift .
2. The data findings showed that from 95 noun phrases found in the movie, there are three unique translation equivalence samples as follows: my hand translate *kendaliku*, the math translate to *pikirkan*, , and a bunch of yes men translate to *mengangguk*.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion, the writer proposed some suggestions that hopefully meaningful as follows:

1. For English learners, especially for English Education Study Program students, this study can be as additional information or knowledge about translatin shift. The result of this study can help the student to increase insights about type of translatin shift by catforde. Moreover, this study hopefully can be as a reference or learning material in several relevant subjects, such as introduction to linguistics, morphology, structure and translation.
2. Other researchers are suggested to conduct further study concerning the study of translation shift not only focus on the type but also the certain element in order to spread the area of analysis and also employ the theories about tanslation shift.

REFERENCES

- Baker C.L, *English Syntax* (second edition), Mitt Press, 1995
- Catford, John C. 1965. *A linguistic Theory of Translation: an Essay on Appliede Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Charles F. Mayer, *Introduction English Linguistic*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009
- Erhans A. 2007. *Penguasaan Tata Bahasa – Bahasa Inggris: English Grammar*. Surabaya: Penerbit Indah.
- Eva Ervina Widi Saputri “Analyze the Figurative Language from Rick Riordan,,s novel entitled —The Heroes of Olympics, Book Three: The Mark of Athena” Thesis of English Literature: Semarang, University of Dian Nuswontoro : 2014
- Hornby, A. S. 1995. *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jack C Richard and Richard Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistic (fourth edition)*, Great Britain: Pearson Education Limited, 2010
- Jim Miller, *An Introduction to English Syntax*, Edinburgh: University Press, 2002

Khairunisa “An Analysis of Noun and Verb Phrase in D.H Lawrence’s Novel “Son and lovers” Thesis of English Literature Department : Medan, University of North Sumatera : 2009

Larson, Mildred. L. 1984. *Meaning-Based Translation*. New York: University Press of America.

Margono. 1999. *Essentials of Theory and Practice of Translation*. Denpasar: Fakultas Sastra Universitas Udayana.

Noam Chomsky, *Aspect the Theory of Syntax*, The MIT Press, 1969

Polini, Christopher. 2011. *Inheritance*. New York: Laurel-Leaf.

Paolini, Christopher. 2012. *Inheritance – Warisan*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Yavuz (2014) “The Location of Noun Phrases in Sentences in Generative Linguistics” vol:3 : Cyprus International University, Faculty of Education, and North Cyprus.

Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, S. 1973. *A University Grammar of English*. London: Longman Group.

Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald, *An Introduction to English Grammar*, London: Pearson Education Limited, 2002

Sneddon, James Neil. 1996. *Indonesian Reference Grammar*. St. Leonards: Allen & Unwin

Suhud EkoYuwono, *Constrictive Analysis of English and Indonesia Noun Phrase*,
2010

Timothy Shopen, *Language Typology and Syntactic Description Second edition*
Volume I: Clause Structur, United States of America by Cambridge
University Press, New York, 2007

